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CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

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Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1864.

Circulate the Documents.

Three weeks remain for vigorous campaign [illegible]—three weeks to roll up the immense [illegible]rity which the world expects us to give the Union ticket—three weeks to decide [illegible] of the Republic. Circulate the documents! We have printed and sold nearly [illegible] Hundred Thousand of our documents entitled:

The Convention Pamphlet—Sayings and Doings of the Chicago Copperhead Convention.

Issues of the Campaign—Shall the North vote for a Disunion Peace?

The demand for these documents continues [illegible]. Send in your orders. We forward them by express at TWO DOLLARS PER [illegible].

We have received so many applications for [illegible] Logan's great speech, delivered in Carbondale on the 1st inst., that we have concluded to issue it in pamphlet form. We have it ready for delivery on Monday [illegible], the 17th inst.

[illegible] is the best kind of a campaign document to circulate in Middle and Southern [illegible] and Southern Indiana. Sent by express, $2 per 100. Address

TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.

THE NEWS.

The nation rings with the praises of Phil [illegible]idan. Do not believe it is only within [illegible] lines, and where the old flag yet [illegible], that the rejoicings at his victory will [illegible] spread. His mailed hand, resounding against the shattered fabric of the rebellion, will find answering welcome within [illegible] loyal hearts, sore oppressed and faint [illegible] the long delay of relief, will receive [illegible] hope that the end of all our ills is near. [illegible] more such blows, well sustained by [illegible] people of the loyal States, and the historians may sharpen their pens to write up the [illegible] of our enemies. Sheridan does not [illegible] to write the details of his victory, nor [illegible] his army. He is still pursuing the [illegible]. He knows there is no better time [illegible] the *coup de grace* than when his [illegible] lies stunned from the blow already received. Could this Sheridan have leaped into the saddle at Gettysburg, could his sabre [have] beckoned onward at Antietam, could [his] spirit have possessed our generals and [illegible] their armies, there have been times [in] the history of this war when a victory [would] have crowned our arms so [illegible], that the foul life of the [rebe]llion might have been drained ere [illegible]. There is no better time to strike [a se]cond blow than when the enemy reels [ben]eath the first. Sheridan has made this [his] mode of fighting, and it tells on his army, in securing to them the reward [of] their blood and peril, and on the enemy, [as] the dispatches declare. Gen. Sheridan [in] another dispatch, reporting the victory [even] greater than at first reported. [illegible] captured 50 cannon. All works well in [illegible], inclusive of the evidences that our [sold]iers know how to fight rebels in front [and] rear. By their votes they have begun [illegible] the latter.

[Pres]ident Lincoln has appointed Thursday, [illegible], a day of National Thanksgiving [for] the signal successes vouchsafed to our [arms] in the defeats sustained by our enemies [illegible]. A grateful nation will observe [the d]ay. Ere its arrival, fresh causes for [pub]lic gratitude may be given, in the re[illegible] toward which this campaign, especially [illegible], is swiftly tending. We do not [illegible] doubt that our boys in blue will observe the day, under the old flag, in Rich[mond].

[Mar]yland is free. Her curse is certainly [illegible]. The new Constitution is adopted, [and] the manstealer is an extinct institution [in] Maryland. Dick Merrick and his set are [illegible] to wear the usual badge of mourning [for] thirty days.

[In] Indiana, Morton's majority is over [illegible] thousand. Our dispatch elsewhere [gives] an insight into the means which the [illegible] resorted to for saving themselves [from a] worse defeat.

[O]ur provincial neighbors are acting very [illegible] in the matter of the St. Albans [illegible]. The Canadian authorities are bestirring themselves for the capture of the bandits with a zeal that will not only result in [their] arrest, but in the deterring men of like [illegible] from such enterprises in future.

[W]e give place to the report of the proceedings of the puny squad of extincts at [Cin]cinnati, calling themselves the Peace Convention, not because their vaticinations and [illegible] possess the lightest political [im]portance, but simply as a political curiosity. Every one of these men, from Colo[illegible] Jewett down to Singleton, will vote [the] Chicago ticket, of course. It is something in their view to have built a craft of [the]ir own, albeit it is not to be launched [and] are a portion, however, of the legitimate history of the war, and the degenerate [De]mocracy, whereto they bear the same re[lation] as skippers to mouldy cheese.

The soldiers' vote has settled all the disputed questions about the Pennsylvania [ele]ctions and given the Union party the [vic]tory—complete and decisive. About two-[thi]rds of the soldiers' vote has been received. This stands as follows: Union, 14,690; [De]mocrat, 3,585; being a Union majority of [11,]105. Seventeen Union Congressmen have [been] elected, certain, out of the twenty-[fou]r, which is a Union gain of five. Thus [the]re is a gain of twelve Union Congressmen in Ohio, five in Pennsylvania and four [in] Indiana—twenty one in all. The aggregate Union majority in Pennsylvania will be [som]ewhere between twelve and fifteen [thou]sand.

We are informed that a conclave of Indi[ana] O. A. K. or Knights of the Golden Circle [met] in this city last night for the purpose of [de]vising means to forcibly release the traitors now being tried in Indianapolis. They [were] in consultation with O. A. K. delegates [fro]m this State. The delegation from Indi[ana] consists of one member from each [co]unty. We have not learned how many [Ill]inois traitors meet with them. One of [the] subjects for consideration is how to procure arms and ammunition to be used in the [pro]posed raid on Indianapolis. Gen. Hovey [and] Gen. Hooker have been apprised of the [tim]e, place and purpose of this secret meeting of traitors in our city, notwithstanding [the]ir efforts at concealment.

A dispatch from Butler's army gives a fresh [ima]ge of the atrocities which the rebels have [ma]de the worthy accompaniment of their [war] against the Union.

Our dispatches elsewhere announce that [the] Canadian authorities are rendering all [pos]sible assistance to arrest the St. Albans [ro]bbers. Fourteen thus far have been arrested, and $75,000 recovered. The prisoners claim to belong to the Confederate service, and consider their act a belligerent [one]. Whether this will save their necks is [a] question.

Elsewhere we publish the announcement [of] the great Union mass meeting at Elgin, [on] Thursday of next week. They know [how] to do these things out in old Kane, and [the] interval of time that remains between [the] announcement and the day of the meeting will be well employed in getting up a [dem]onstration that shall do honor to the [Val]ley of the Fox River Valley.

According to our dispatches, General Curtis [illegible] fighting Price's advance all day [Thur]sday, on the Little Blue River, ten [miles] from Independence. Curtis holds a [strong] position, and will stand for a regular [fight] if Daddy Price will continue the [illegible]. Rosecrans is near, or at Lexington. [The] [illegible] bridge has been repaired and [illegible] running in two or three days, [illegible] working finely. Reinforce[ments] [illegible] at the right place at the proper [time]. [illegible] Sanborn is reported as skirmishing to-day between Booneville [and] [illegible]. The end of the last rebel [raid] [illegible] is near.

Personal.

[illegible] passed through this city [illegible] to Madison, Wis., at which [illegible] to speak to-day. He will then [illegible] in the Milwaukee dis[trict], and return to Chicago on Thursday next to address his German fellow citizens here. He will have a rousing reception.

VALLANDIGHAM IN ILLINOIS.

The Chicago *Times* announces that the Hon. Clement L. Valandigham will address his fellow Democrats at Monmouth and Peoria in this State. We should like to have command of Mr. Vallandigham's time from now till the election. We could make a series of appointments for him which would insure forty thousand majority for the Union ticket in Illinois. But Monmouth and Peoria will answer, if that is all we get out of him. We remember reading a statement in the Columbus *Crisis* (Medary's paper) immediately after the publication of Gen. McClellan's letter of acceptance, to the effect that Mr. Vallandigham had revoked all his appointments and gone home, despairing of his country—meaning, perhaps, the Southern Confederacy. Whether he has received assurances from Gen. McClellan that it will be all right, or whether he is jabbering solely for his friend Pendleton we do not know. In either case he is welcome to Illinois. Large crowds will come out to see the "Supreme Commander" of the O. A. K., who took an excursion through Dixie for the benefit of his health and ran the blockade for the benefit of Jeff Davis. The larger the better!

THE PEACE CONVENTION.

FINAL DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Resolutions—Debates—The Conclusion of a Very Small Matter.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 20.—The following is the official report of the final day's proceedings:

Hon. James W. Singleton, Mr J. J. Miller, Mr. Josiah Snow, Mr. Lafe Devlin, Hon. Alexander Long, Hon. William Cornell Jewett, Hon. W. M. Corry, Committee on Resolutions and Address, reported the following resolutions, complete, as adopted by the Convention:

THE PLATFORM.

WHEREAS, The Chicago Convention has distinctly repudiated Democratic principles, and nominated Gen. McClellan, who has responded to the platform by his war record, but the Peace and State Rights Democracy, scouting the whole proceedings, have no idea of surrendering their doctrines; therefore, this Convention of the party is determined to place our cause on its principles, so as to keep before the people the great question of Peace or War, and the vital matter of State Sovereignty, which is the ultimate and omnipotent power of the Federal system and our only protection for liberty within the United States.

That as our fathers did, so do we stand by the first Kentucky Resolution of 1798, as written by Thomas Jefferson, which was the doctrine of the party for sixty-five years, until rejected at Chicago. It saved the party of that day from the same consolidation which is now impending over us, and which resolution is in these words:

1. *Resolved*, That the several States, composing the United States, are not united on the principle of unlimited submission to the General Government, but that by a compact, under the style and title of a Constitution for the United States, and of amendments thereto, they constituted a General Government for special purposes—delegated to that Government certain definite powers, reserving, each State to itself, the residuary mass of right to their own self-government; and that whensoever the General Government assumes undelegated powers, its acts are unauthoritative, void, and of no force; that to this compact each State acceded as a State, and is an integral party, its co-States forming, as to itself, the other party; that the Government created by this compact was not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself, since that would have made its discretion, and not the Constitution, the measure of its powers; but that, as in all other cases of compact among powers having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions as of the mode and measure of redress.

2. *Resolved*, That as Jefferson made the rugged issue of doctrine with Adams, so must we make it with the Federal Administration, if we would resist effectually the greater dangers which surround us. We do, consequently declare THE WAR WHOLLY UNCONSTITUTIONAL, and on that ground we hold it should be stopped. If a majority of the copartnership States can retain a member by force, they may expel one by force, which has not been pretended by any body. The Federal Agency, at Washington, backed up by a majority of the States in Congress, without right in the vain attempt to subjugate the minority of the States, is destroying their liberty, and crushing the Federal system to atoms by thus attacking the Constitution. The Administration, and that majority, are the real enemies of the Union, which can not, and ought not to exist after its conditions are destroyed. The Chicago Platform, and General McClellan and his war-record letter, which he has laid over it, must all be repudiated by Democrats for the same reason. If we admit that the war is constitutional, we must not murmur at the monstrous abuses which attend it, for they all naturally grow out of the original atrocity.

The evils of paper money, of protective tariff, of the public debt; the military draft; the military governors; the arbitrary arrests; the provost marshals; the fifteen bastiles; the drum-head court-martial; the bayonet elections; the padlocked lips; the fettered press; the wholesale confiscation; the constructive treason; our immense armies and navies, are mere incidents of the war itself, and so are President Lincoln's future proclamations of slave emancipation, and his general amnesties. Half truths and narrow issues have been the bane of Democracy for many years, and they have so contracted the minds and hearts of Democrats that all sense of justice, and all knowledge of constitutional law which sat there so long enthroned, have departed, and left us an easy prey to the violence of President Lincoln's Administration, and to the corrupt managers of our own party in State and National Conventions.

3. *Resolved*, That we are directly opposed to all schemes of abolition and consolidation, and we not only adopt Jefferson's first Kentucky Resolution as our political creed—every word of it—but we declare that the time has come, by agitation, organization and combination, to put it in practice. The Abolitionists and consolidationists, whether they call themselves Republicans or Democrats, have a constitutional [illegible], to which [illegible], if proof were wanting, that it should be our remedy for the evils of the country, our plan for maintaining the Federal Constitution, instead of personal ambition, vengeance, ignorance or audacity, the measure of Federal powers over the States and the people.

4. *Resolved*, That the enormous and accumulating public debt is coming down like an avalanche, to bury our property with our liberties, and to make the lives of millions of poor men, women and children an intolerable burthen. The time has come to sound the alarm to all producers, the mechanics and laborers, but especially the farmers. Agriculture is the employment of three-fourths of the American people, and by far the most important of all others; the characters of those engaged in it conform entirely to free institutions, and likewise to light taxes, peace measures; peace policy and peace establishments, responsible rulers, and strict construction of the Constitution. Self-preservation for them requires a Peace and State-rights Platform, and Peace and State-rights candidates; but, as indispensable to these, an immediate separation of the federal from the financial power, by the election of a President who will have justice done to all pursuits and sections in respect of the public debt. Five billions have already been spent for the prosecution of the war, and some of it is funded and non-taxable, much of it is still to be funded, and the struggle in Congress will be to exempt the most luxurious and idle means of living from taxation altogether; while the rich man's field is fattened by the sweat of the poor man's brow. Land and labor is thus over charged with public expenses. Much of the debt was incurred in paper money at two for one, so that it will double in eight years; and all the special legislation it asks of Congress will be approved by Lincoln or McClellan. The result will surely be to deliver over the agricultural States to bondage, and their people to serfdom, even changing the titles in *fee simple* to leaseholds, containing covenants for rendering an annual yield to the Government of every third bushel of grain, and every third stack in the field, and every third animal of the increase of the herds and flocks, to pay public officers and public creditors.

5. *Resolved*, That the Universal interests of the people of all the States require that the Democracy should absolutely deny the fanatical charges of Abolitionists against negro slavery and slave-holders; and that for the welfare of our own laborers, as well as the cause of truth, we declare that negro slavery among the mingled millions of Southern whites and blacks is the only possible condition of prosperous society. The slave holder is wise and just in his organization of his thought and labor, for the presence of his helpless slaves compels him to set tasks for them, and require obedience from a childish and inferior race, that must be sustained; but have not the faculty of self-preservation in contact with their superiors.

That the Democracy should also denounce and deride the protective tariff system, by which New England fleeces all the other sections; and the hundred imposition of paper money, issued in contempt of the Constitution by the Treasury and by private banks on the basis of the public stocks, is another detestable monopoly of capital over labor; but, above all, the forcible conscription of the State militia, by millions, for war on the South; all which unconstitutional, demoralizing, and degrading measures have aggravated, ten-fold, the consummate wickedness and folly of the attempt at subjugation of the seceded States.

The following resolutions, offered by Mr. Jewett, were adopted in Convention as an appendix to the resolutions of the Committee:

Resolved, That in presenting to the people these resolutions and principles, we do appeal to the Almighty for the rectitude of our purposes and the purity of our motives, and do proclaim that our reliance for success is upon God.

Resolved, This body utterly repudiating all selfish, partisan and factious views, convened to promote the peace and welfare of the United States of America; deeming the people of the Confederate States brothers in blood, and as an indispensable means to perpetuate State rights and free institutions, we should make all possible efforts to join them in a mutual policy of unconditional negotiation for the attainment of peace, and that in view of the peril of our institutions the people should sanction this course. Carried.

At 10 o'clock p. m. the discussion was resumed upon the report of the Committee on Nominations, that they had been unable to harmonize on candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, and asked for further time. The argument was participated in by Hon. Alex. Long of Ohio, Hon. W. M. Corry of Ohio, Hon. James W. Singleton, of Illinois, Hon. W. C. Jewett and Lafe Devlin of Indiana, Mr. Miller, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Dana, and others.

Hon. Alexander Long of Ohio, addressed the Convention at length, explaining his position, and desire to harmonize upon a platform, under strict Democratic principles, on the basis of a peace party. He said he desired the indulgence of the Convention for a few moments.

He had declined to unite in an independent movement at Chicago, immediately after the nomination of Gen. McClellan, upon the ground that having remained in the Convention and participated in its deliberations, much as he was opposed both to the platform and nominee, he considered himself bound by its action.

The letter of acceptance (so called) of General McClellan, repudiating the platform, and proclaiming one of his own, by which he proposed to commit the Democratic party, not only to his war policy, but also to his infamous record, had absolved not only him, but the whole Democratic party, from any obligation to his support. He stated that he had favored an independent nomination at Columbus, upon true Democratic principles, and had in the matter, co-operated with the advocates of a nomination in this convention, but while he fully appreciated the high compliment proposed to be conferred upon him; willing as he was to make almost any sacrifice in the cause of peace and for the promotion of State rights and the security of persons and liberty, he felt justified in declining the compliment, as he had resisted, during the past two days, the most urgent and persistent appeals of his friends to accept a nomination. He did not believe that any [illegible] could be found, at this late [illegible] to accept a nomination. [illegible] convention had, with perfect unanimity, adopted a platform of principles and an address to the people. He believed they had accomplished all that could be done until after the election, and he was, therefore, in favor of discharging the committee and adjourning the convention *sine die*.

Hon. W. M. Corry called the Hon. Jas. W. Singleton to the chair, and in a speech of great force and power, opposed the views as expressed by the honorable gentleman from Ohio, and favoring a nomination. Mr. Corry said he was a determined, frank and earnest man. He had taken part in the deliberations of this body with pride, but he was not content with the proposed conclusion of the Committee. The nomination of peace and State-rights candidates was worth more than all besides as a legitimate and powerful means to secure the ultimate and complete success of the objects of the Convention. He maintained that it was the duty of all the subscribers to the organic law of the Convention, to make such nominations. If they were not made, the exertions we had so bravely made to reconstruct American liberty upon the time-honored principles of Jefferson were fruitless.

He urged at length the great advantages to the country to be derived from the bold, sound, and independent principles set forth in the resolutions. The opportunity should now be given to the sincere Peace and State Rights men of the country to rally around an irresistible doctrine, through our nomination. He hoped the discordant element in the convention which endeavored to defeat the earnest and pure purposes of himself and other like-thinking delegates would not prevail. We were all deeply interested in the organization of the opposition to the Republican party, by putting our own representative men in the field at once; not with any hope of election; without much expectation of general support, in consequence of the lateness of the hour, but to send a thrill of delight through the despondent bosoms of Democrats, whose leaders at Chicago had abandoned the course of peace and State rights, to the corrupt advocates of war and consolidation.

It would do more; it would prevent those same false leaders from again belonging to the party and the country. We ought now to designate our standard-bearer by a unanimous vote of confidence, so that after the approaching defeat of the Democratic party, he could push back from the leadership, the old and vile betrayers of our true men and principles, otherwise he expected the party to be victimized for the hundredth time by the same men who had led them so often to defeat; never to victory; for even success with them cost us as much as the triumphs of Pyrrhus. Let us, to-night, seize the future government of the party, with a view to the restoration of a cheap, simple and responsible federal system for the United States, no matter what become of the issue of this terrible war. The time had come to choose our leaders, and he wanted it done. He gave to it his heart and hand.

Mr. Corry was followed by General Singleton, who, in an able, forcible and earnest support of the views, as expressed by Mr. Long, said no man is more earnest in his desire for a nomination of some man whose principles and character would be in harmony with the platform we have just adopted—he would not have attended the Convention if he had supposed, before leaving home, that such a result as is now inevitable at all probable—but the distinguished and honorable gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Long) to whom all eyes had been directed, having been tendered and declined a nomination, for motives and reasons which, if not entirely satisfactory to all his friends present, are at least highly creditable to the gentleman himself—we are driven to the necessity of canvassing the character and opinions of others not present and secure their consent, before we can accomplish the much desired and important result. In view of the fact that a majority present are unwilling to protract the session beyond to-night, and the clear impossibility of acting understandingly surely to-night, and in consideration that great good has already been accomplished, and our happy and harmonious results, tarnished by hasty and inconsiderate action in making a nomination of persons whose opinions and wishes cannot be consulted to-night, I am ready to acquiesce in the necessity of temporarily forgoing such nominations, with a view to further consultation with absent friends and a future meeting for such purpose after Mr. Lincoln shall have been re-elected.

I therefore move that this Convention do now adjourn *sine die*.

Hon. W. C. Jewett, from Pennsylvania, followed Gen. Singleton, in an impressive appeal in opposition to Mr Long and Gen. Singleton, and in support of the plan, favoring nominations. He stated the impossibility of his harmonizing with the committee, in recommending that the Convention adjourn without nominating. He admitted the difficulty of obtaining representative men and leading eminent advocates of true Democratic principles, independent of the difficulty of many who would support the action of this Convention just pledged to support Gen. McClellan. He believed, however, if time was given for telegraphing, suitable nominations could be made. He expressed his sincere and earnest desire that, for the cause of liberty, peace and the representation of a principle, a nomination should be made. He deemed a nomination indispensable, not for immediate victory, but as a standard around which the now smothered peace sentiment and Jeffersonian principles could gather for ultimate success. Gen. McClellan had deserted, in his letter of acceptance, not only the time-honored principles of our institutions, but had repudiated the very power which had given him the nomination at Chicago—that he was pledged to a war platform. He could not, therefore, from principle, support Gen. McClellan, and preferred Abraham Lincoln; nor could he justify that portion of the peace party who now allow themselves to be led by a man who had been false to them. In not refusing the nomination without an indorsement of their platform for peace, and when not indorsed, in their not making independent nominations. He rejoiced in the success of the Convention, through their declaration of principles, while he regretted the disposition now in the majority to postpone nominations.

He, in conclusion, desired to proclaim the opposition to the proposed action of this body to adjourn *sine die* to defeat nominations. He said: "I do protest against it in the name of humanity, in the name of liberty, in the name of God, from the fatal consequence, to Republican liberty."

The chairman then addressed the Convention in vindication of the position of Mr. Jewett; that he deemed him an earnest man in the cause, that he had done much for peace. He desired in making these remarks, to impress on the Convention the importance of fully understanding the noble purposes of Mr. Jewett, and that his views were fully understood by the Chair. The discussion was continued until after midnight, resulting in the success of a motion to adjourn *sine die*, postponing further action upon nominations. The Chair will issue an immediate call upon the Executive Committee to meet at Philadelphia, delegates from the Union States, on the first Monday of December, 1864, to make nominations for 1868, upon the platform and principles as adopted by the Convention.

The members of the Executive Committee, for each State, and the address, will be furnished the public to-morrow.

J. A. MILLER,
D. S. DANA,
Secretaries.

An Appeal from Illinois Soldiers.

At a meeting of the paroled soldiers of Illinois, held at Benton Barracks, Mo., Oct 15th, 1864, of which Chaplain John A. Palmer, 54th Illinois volunteer infantry, was chosen Chairman, and Lieut. S. O. Smith, Secretary, a committee was appointed which reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, The Legislature of the State of Illinois, at its late session, failing to make any provision for soldiers in the field to exercise their right of suffrage—

Resolved, That as volunteer soldiers, engaged in maintaining the honor and integrity of our country, we feel that we are still citizens, and as such entitled to all our civil and political rights and privileges.

Resolved, That as the elective franchise has always been considered the most sacred and inestimable privilege of Freemen, we, the citizen soldiers of Illinois, desire to express our voice in the coming election for Chief Magistrate of the Republic.

Resolved, That we the citizens of Illinois, and soldiers of our common country, battling for the eternal principles of truth and justice, have no sympathy with the enemies of our common country, whether they be southern rebels or northern copperheads, and we now ask as paroled soldiers, who have so faithfully served our government for these long years, that we be permitted to go home and vote against this infamous Chicago platform, which says this war for the Union has been a failure.

Resolved, That we, as soldiers of the United States, being here on parole and doing no duty in which we can be of any service to our country, do most earnestly request that Gov. Yates, of Illinois, and Major General Rosecrans, the Department Commander, use their influence to have us sent home to Illinois until after the election in November, 1864.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Governor Yates, Major General Rosecrans, and also a copy to the *Missouri Democrat* and the Chicago TRIBUNE, and request their publication.

Sergeant Major H. M. McCrory, Sergeant A. Neithaart, Sergeant J. L. Johnson, Sergeant John Miller, Sergeant Wm. Garner, Sergeant E. R. McComb, and Corporals E. A. Jellison, John Robison, —— Barron, Committee.

Great Mass Meeting at Elgin, Thursday, October 27th, 1864.

The Union-loving people of Northeastern Illinois are invited to unite in a grand patriotic gathering, in Elgin, on Thursday, October 27th 1864.

Hon. Lyman Trumbull, United States Senator, is engaged to address the thousands who are expected to assemble.

Hon. John Wentworth, General John F. Farnsworth, Governor Hoffman, Col. Osborne, Major Stevenson and many other prominent speakers have been invited to be present and participate in the meeting.

Strenuous efforts will be made to induce the Hon. Matt H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, to be one of the speakers on the occasion.

In connection with the meeting there will be a military procession, the most imposing ever witnessed in this portion of the State, under the command of Col. J. S. Wilcox.

Over one hundred cavalrymen, veterans of different regiments, under command of Col. Frank Gilbert, and one thousand infantry, veterans and hundred day men, are expected to lead the procession of citizens, which will doubtless be several miles in length.

At the head of the procession, in the highest position of honor, will be a carriage drawn by four white horses, in which will be placed the wounded and disabled heroes of the army, bearing the torn and blood-stained battle flags of their regiments, as far as they can be procured.

All officers and soldiers of the army, home on furlough, sick leave, or honorably discharged, are requested to report to Col. Wilcox at Elgin as soon as possible.

The procession will be organized at 12 M. in front of the Waverly House, and proceed to Colby's Grove, where the speeches will be delivered.

Delegations from abroad will report to the Colonel commanding at Bank Hall, as soon as they arrive.

OFFICERS OF THE DAY.—President Sylvanus Wilcox, Esq.; Vice Presidents, Hon. E. H. Allen, Kane county; Hon. Cornelius Lansing, McHenry county; Hon. L. W. Lawrence, Boone county; Hon. Watt Talcott, Winnebago county; Chauncey Elwood, Esq., DeKalb county; Hon. Henry C. Childs, DuPage county; James Y. Cory, Lake county.

Patriots come to the council fires of your country, with warm hearts. Come to save your country from the disgrace of a surrender to traitors in arms. Come to hasten the glorious American jubilee, which shall proclaim liberty throughout the land to all the inhabitants thereof.

Come, and bring your family! Come, and stay all day!

A. J. JOSLYN,
O. DAVIDSON,
GEO. P. HARVEY. } Com.

The Army Vote.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 21.—Several of the New York regiments in Grant's army have already cast their votes for President. All the Connecticut regiments have also voted.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FURTHER FROM SHERIDAN'S GREAT VICTORY.

The First Accounts More than Confirmed.

A DISPATCH FROM SHERIDAN ON THE 20th.

The Victory of Cedar Creek Complete.

SECRETARY STANTON'S OFFICIAL DISPATCH

Gen. Grant is Delighted with Sheridan.

One Hundred Shotted Guns from Each Army Salute Him.

WHAT THE SANITARY COMMISSION IS DOING.

The President Orders a Day of National Thanksgiving.

FROM WASHINGTON—HIGHLY INTERESTING NEWS SUMMARY.

The War in Missouri—Latest from the Situation.

THE RESULT IN MARYLAND—SHE IS CERTAINLY FREE.

The St. Albans Outrage—Handsome Conduct of the Provincials.

The Canada Conference—The Peace Convention at Cincinnati.

From New York—Our Midnight Special.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 21—11:40 A. M.

The following telegram, received this morning, contains further particulars of the battle of Cedar Creek:

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S DISPATCH.

CEDAR CREEK, Va., Oct. 20—1:12 A. M.

Lieutenant General Grant, City Point:

We have again been favored by a great victory, won from disaster, by the gallantry of our officers and men. The attack on the enemy was made about three o'clock in the afternoon by a left half-wheel, with a division of cavalry turning each flank of the enemy. The whole line advanced. The enemy, after a stubborn resistance, broke and fled, and were pushed with vigor. The artillery captured will probably be over fifty pieces. This, of course, includes what were captured from our troops in the early morning. At least 1,000 prisoners have been brought in, also wagons and ambulances in large numbers. This morning the cavalry made a dash at Fisher's Hill and carried it, the enemy having fled during the night, leaving only a small rear guard.

We have to regret the loss of many valuable officers, killed and wounded, among them Col. Joseph Thorburn, commanding a division of Crook's command, killed; Col. Howard Ketchen, commanding a brigade, wounded severely, but would not leave the field. I cannot yet give the exact details. Many of our men captured in the morning made their escape and are coming in.

Romseur, commanding a division in Early's army, died this morning.

P. H. SHERIDAN.

Gen. Grant's appreciation of the victory at Cedar creek is expressed in the following dispatch:

GEN. GRANT'S DISPATCH.

CITY POINT, Oct. 20—8 p. m.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

I had a salute of one hundred guns from each of the armies here fired in honor of Sheridan's last victory. Turning what bid fair to be a disaster into a glorious victory, stamps Sheridan, what I have always thought him, one of the ablest of Generals.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

The Medical Director reports that seventy, slightly wounded, have reached Winchester from the field. All the wounded that are able to bear transportation will be forwarded immediately to Washington.

The telegraph line is now working to Atlanta.

No later reports have been received by the Department.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Matters Military, Political and General.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 21, 1864.

SHERIDAN'S VICTORY.

It is probable that the public will have to be content for some days without the official details of Sheridan's operations. He is so far from the railroad, and communications through the intervening country is so interrupted by guerillas, that details for the press must be considerably delayed. It does not seem yet to be definitely ascertained whether it was Longstreet or Early in command of the rebel army, nor is the extent of rebel reinforcements prior to the battle known. Everything that is known, however, continues to add to the brilliancy of Sheridan's achievement.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 21.—President Lincoln has issued a proclamation setting apart the last Thursday in November for a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God, for having, among other causes for gratitude, vouchsafed to us many and signal victories over the enemy; and recommending his fellow-citizens to humble themselves in the dust, and from thence offer up penitent and fervent prayers and supplications to the Great Disposer of Events, for a return of the inestimable blessings of peace, union and harmony throughout the land.

THE MARYLAND ELECTION.

The adoption of the new Constitution of Maryland is after all still in doubt. The soldiers in the Shenandoah Valley have not yet been heard from. Without their vote the majority against the Constitution is four hundred. It is considered certain that their vote will upset this and put the majority on the right side.

OUR FOREIGN REPUTATION.

The Governments of Europe are showing unwonted interest in our national finances and revenue policy, applying directly by their official functionaries to ours for the fullest information that can be obtained. Some months since, Michael Chevalier, a member of the French Emperor's Council, Senator, negotiator of the late Anglo-French treaty of commerce, and a well-known author in political economy, intending a modification of the French banking system, asked and obtained from Secretary Chase all his reports, and the progress of our new National Banking System, as well as the best exhibit which the official publications afford of our State banks, intimating a decided leaning toward the system introduced by Mr. Chase. More recently, the new King of Wurtemberg and the Royal Bank of Stuttgart have asked of the Treasury Department a statement of the national and of the several local States debts; and within a few days Earl Russell, British Minister of Foreign Affairs, applies to our Secretary of State for detailed information with respect to our system of taxation, national, State and municipal, distinguishing in each case the direct, indirect and miscellaneous, and all the classes of subjects upon which they are levied, with the laws and regulations of this branch of our financial system, for the purpose of reporting it for the use of his own Government.

The calls for authentic information from France and Germany are understood to have been already answered. As soon as possible the State Department will respond to Earl Russell, and it may be expected that the authoritative publicity which will be given to our affairs, derived from these documents, will go far to put us and our affairs rightly and truly before the people of Europe. It would be exceedingly desirable to have similar expose of the revenues, debts and resources of the rebel States and of the Confederacy, just to compare their pecuniary with their political independence. They are probably on a par just now and equally ready for footing up. The last we heard of the Confederate debts, from a reliable gentleman, was their Secretary Memminger's report to the rebel Congress, in which he put the total for the first of July last, exclusive of foreign loans and a lumping guess that an additional hundred millions of treasury notes has been issued since the date of the above schedules, at $1,497,448 778. How much it has grown since, with army supplies at thirty times their gold prices, there are no means of guessing and no particular interest in knowing.

NEW YORK, Friday, Oct. 21.—The *Post's* Washington special contains the following: Persons who have arrived here to-day from Sheridan's army, and who witnessed the last battle, say that it was the most complete victory of the war. The rebel forces were scattered, and fled in confusion, abandoning their own artillery, and all they had captured in the early part of the day. Sheridan had already pushed on for a distance of ten miles in pursuit of the enemy. He has sufficient force for all contingencies, and will probably be heard from again to morrow.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 21.—Provost Marshal General Fry, in a letter to the Mayor of Washington, says that credit will be allowed only for such men as are retained by the draft. Persons who are drawn and fail to report, are not considered by law in the service of the Government, nor by the Provost Marshal General's Bureau as contained in the meaning of the law. They will not, therefore, be credited, unless they shall be subsequently arrested and held to service.

In view of this decision, some of our prominent citizens have taken measures to discover the whereabouts of those who have failed to report, offering a reward of $50 for every such drafted man who may be caught and held to service.

According to Gen. Fry's communication, it would appear that citizens are held responsible for drafted absentees.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The War in Missouri—The Latest Situation—Rebel Movements.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Friday, Oct. 21.

The enrolled militia from this county found a magnificent farm and mansion above Franklin, near the Pacific Railroad, untouched by the rebels, though every other farm had been cleaned out. They heard that Shelby was entertained by the proprietor, one Phillips, and had ordered a guard around the farm. Fancy their surprise at finding Gen. Pike and sta[ff], of the militia, accepting entertainment of Phillips and guarding the same property. The boys sent a committee of officers to represent Phillips' evident disloyalty and to protest against protecting him. Pike promised to arrest Phillips, and the soldiers burned his fences and took his fruit without compunction.

FROM JEFFERSON CITY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 21, 1864.

Day before yesterday the rebels crossed the Missouri River, at Brunswick, to the south side. The rebels now hold Brunswick. Keitsville and Carrollton are both in possession of, and being plundered by, the rebels. The rebel Colonel Perkins was encamped yesterday at Fayette, Howard county, with a regiment of bushwhackers. There is also a force of 500 in Roanoke, Howard county. Ryder is second in command under Anderson. Since Anderson's interview with Price, at Booneville, he has been drilling his men in infantry tactics, which he paid little attention to previously.

Gen. Fisk is at work repairing the railroad west of this point.

The last heard from Price, his main camp was at Waverly. It is sufficient to say that Rosecrans is following him close.

A scout just in tells me that Price's train numbers over 400 wagons. He is evidently trying to get his train off through the southwest portion of the State, to the Arkansas line, while he goes through Kansas.

Price and the bogus Governor Reynolds have, it is reported, had another quarrel. They had one at a camp between this city and Booneville. Reynolds thinks it practicable to hold the State, but Price thinks not.

All accounts confirm my statement of the small amount of artillery with Price. Rodman's battery is with him. There is trouble brewing in Price's camp. Many of his officers swear they will never go back to Arkansas—that they mean to stay in Missouri, either with Price or without him.

The North Missouri trains will be resumed to-morrow.

Union men have retaliated in numerous cases upon known rebels who were not molested by Bill Anderson's gang.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 21.

The Commissioners from Iowa are in the city *en route* to the Iowa regiments to receive their votes.

The Copperheads have nominated Colonel Broadhead, one of the Blair Claybanks who was Schofield's Provost Marshal General, and Claybank candidate for the United States Senate, as their candidate for State Senator.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 21.—Particulars of the fight at Glasgow furnish the following items:

The City Hall was fired by Major Moore to save a considerable quantity of stores therein from capture. The building cost $30,000. Of other houses burned, Boone, Bostwick & Co., dry goods, lost $50,000; John Chamberlin, jeweler, $10,000; Smith's Hotel, $5,000; several other houses, loss unknown. In addition to these, a number of residences were destroyed, valued at $30,000, and the Presbyterian Church. The extensive tobacco factories of Lewis & Bros., and Wm Spear & Co., were robbed of their contents, but not burned as previously reported. The stock of the former was valued at $50,000, the latter at $25,000. The total loss is fully $150,000. Our loss in the fight was ten killed and fifteen wounded. The rebel loss is estimated at fifty killed [and] seventy five wounded. Nearly all our private soldiers captured were robbed of their effects, in violation of the conditions of the surrender.

The Leavenworth papers of the 17th say, General Blunt reports, from the field that Price is moving with his main force towards Lexington. He has nearly 30,000 men in all, and is conscripting rigorously. He also has a long train, and a large drove of cattle and sheep.

Dispatches from Jefferson City, dated to-day, say: Day before yesterday the rebels crossed the Missouri River at Brunswick, to the north side.

The rebels now hold Brunswick, Keitsville and Carrollton. Colonel Perkins was encamped, yesterday, at Fayette, Howard county, with a regiment of bushwhackers. There is also a force of 500 in Roanoke, Howard county.

Since Bill Anderson's interview with Price at Booneville, he has been drilling his men in infantry tactics.

[From a letter dated Leavenworth Kansas, October 28.]

Rosecrans' infantry occupied Sedalia yesterday, and his cavalry was to be up to day. Telegraphic communication is open from Leavenworth to Warrensburg, and no news of Price at that place. Warrensburg is only thirty-three miles from Sedalia. There is only a space of thirty-three miles between Leavenworth and St. Louis that we do not hold. If Price is near Booneville or Lexington, our forces are South of him, and can now force him to fight. There has been no force other than a few guerillas in Warrensburg, Lexington, Pleasant Hill or Independence. Generals Curtis and Blunt have a clear field to march direct to Lexington.

Gen. Fisk is at work repairing the railroad west of this point.

The last heard from Price, his main army was at Waverly.

It is sufficient to say "Rosy" is following him closely.

Scouts just in inform me that Price's train numbers over 500 wagons. He is evidently trying to get his train off through the Southwest portion of the State to the Arkansas line, while he goes through Kansas.

Price and the bogus Governor Reynolds have had another quarrel. They had one at a camp between this city and Booneville. Reynolds thinks it practicable to hold the State—Price not.

There is trouble brewing in Price's camp. Many of his officers swear they will never go back into Arkansas—that they mean to stay in Missouri either with Price or without him.

FROM DETROIT.

Political and Local News.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Friday, Oct. 21.

A monster mass meeting is to be held in this city in a few days, at which Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, eloquent German orators and other distinguished speakers will be present. Hon S. P. Chase will speak at the Wigwam on the evening of Nov. 1st.

A daring and accomplished burglar (an old offender and State Prison bird) was arrested here a day or two since. He is known to have committed six burglaries here in less than a month.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

State, Political and Military News.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Friday, Oct. 21.

General Hooker goes to Jacksonville to-morrow with Governor Yates, Hon. Jesse K. Dubois, General Cook and others, to the great Union mass meeting there.

Two rebel spies and recruiting officers were arrested at Mount Sterling, Brown county, yesterday, and it is said that several rebel jayhawkers from Missouri are stealing horses in that vicinity, and Governor Yates, I learn, in view of these facts, has given Col. Wm. A. Schmitt authority to organize the militia of Adams county. The citizens, too, are taking hold of the matter, and it is hoped a regiment will be organized to day.

Major Hefferman to-day mustered in 195, of whom sixty-two were drafted.

Dick Merrick is speaking to a very melancholy looking crowd of Copperheads to-night. It is impossible to get up a cheer, the whole affair is of such a funeral character.

THE ST. ALBANS OUTRAGE.

Position of the Provincial Authorities.

QUEBEC, Friday, Oct. 21.—Information of the St. Albans outrage was communicated to the Governor yesterday, and a body of troops were immediately dispatched to the frontier with orders to arrest the parties at all hazards. The Government is fully determined to use every possible means to put a stop to such abuses of Canadian hospitality, and when an opportunity is offered an example will be furnished to prevent similar attempts in future. The police are on the track of the robbers.

From Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 21.—The draft is bringing in plenty of men; from four to seven hundred daily, who are promptly mustered, clothed, assigned and sent to the front. Recruiting is also good. The 142d regiment, organized at Fort Wayne, is reported to have 800 men.

By a gentleman, just from Sullivan county, I learn that the election of Voorhees will be contested in the Sullivan Precinct. It has been ascertained, by taking the affidavits of Union men who voted, that not half the Union votes were counted by the Copperhead judges. In some other precincts in the district, similar frauds were perpetrated. In some instances the judges took the ballot-boxes home with them at night, overhauled them at their leisure, and returned to the place of voting the next day to count out the ballots.

Official returns have been received from all the counties but ten, giving Morton a majority of 21,003. The other ten counties will probably reduce it from two to three hundred.

The Result in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Friday, Oct. 21.—We are as yet unable to get officially the returns from Forrest, Jefferson, Mercer and Wyoming counties.

The following is the official aggregate of the soldiers' vote, as far as received at the Secretary of State's office:

Union vote, 14,391; Democratic vote, 4,114. The Union majority thus far on soldiers' vote, 10,277.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Friday, Oct. 21.—The official vote in Mercer county shows a Union majority of 387; Union loss 112. Wyoming county, official, Democratic majority, 219; Democratic gain, 180. We have now official returns from sixty-four counties, in which the total Democratic majorities are 39,813, and the total Union majorities 38,270. Jefferson and Forrest counties are yet to be heard from. Jefferson county is reported to have given 100 Democratic majority, and Forrest 40 Union majority.

Vermont State Officers.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 18.—The General Assembly, this afternoon, elected the following State officers: Secretary of State, Geo. W. Bailey, Jr., of Montpelier; Sergeant-at-Arms, Z. C. Camp, of Montpelier; Auditor, W. Stewart, of Middlebury; Superintendent of State Prison, J. A. Pollard, of Chester; Commissioner of the Insane, O. D. Warner, of New Haven; Bank Commissioner, A. R. Camp of Stowe; Railroad Commissioner, G. H. Rice, of South Hero; Adjutant General, P. T. Washburne of Woodstock; Quartermaster General, Col. Perley B. Pitkins, of New Depot, Quartermaster at City Point, Virginia; Judge Advocate General, J. S. Macey, of Royalton.

Nominations Under the New Constitution of Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18.—The Unconditional Union State Convention met here to-day to make nominations under the new constitution. The following ticket was presented: For Governor, Hon. Thomas Swann; Lieutenant Governor, Dr. C. C. Cox; Attorney General, Hon Alexander Randall; Court of Appeals, Judge Weisel. The Convention was largely attended.

The Canada Conference.

QUEBEC, Friday, Oct. 21.—It is reported that the Conference has agreed upon the Constitution of the Lower House, on the basis of representation according to population, the total of members to be 194. The Conference is now discussing the powers of the General Government.

Shoddy on the Rack.

NEW YORK, Friday, Oct. 21.—The *Commercial's* Washington special contains the following: "A military commission here is trying some outrageous case of shoddy frauds in soldiers' clothing. Some cavalry jackets are made of animal hair, rough wool and cotton. The facts developed show that the inspectors are derelict.

Our Gallant Dead.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 21.—Col. Lowell, of the 2d Massachusetts cavalry, was killed in the battle of Cedar Creek.

The Philadelphia Banks.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday Oct. 21.—Most of the city banks have determined to re-organize under the National system, pursuant to an act passed by the legislature in an extra session.

POSTSCRIPT.

4:30 O'CLOCK, A. M.

FROM NEW YORK.

Our Midnight Dispatches—Important News Summary.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

NEW YORK, Friday, Oct. 20—Midnight.

The United States Sanitary Commission constantly kept a large well assorted stock of supplies in the stations in Martinsburg and Winchester, and also the store wagons of its relief corps accompanied Sheridan's army. An officer named Haneng, chief of work of the Sanitary Commission in the Shenandoah Valley, left Winchester on Tuesday evening with a train of wagons filled with stock for use the field. Last night and this morning supplies were forwarded to the value of $10,000, and several additional relief agents were sent to Martinsburg.

The needs of those wounded in recent fights have made heavy drafts on the bounty of the Sanitary Commission, and show a decrease of stock on hand. Hence an appeal is officially made to aid societies throughout the land to forward largely to various branches of the department of the Sanitary Commission.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH.

It is known that there was no fighting in the Shenandoah Valley to-day. There was some firing there yesterday, but what it amounted to is not known.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

There is a rumor of fighting with Grant to-day, but nothing is definitely known about it.

The *Herald's* Bermuda Hundred special says it was ascertained yesterday that the rebels were engaged erecting a new and formidable battery on the right of their line on the Appomattox. The battery is situated 1,500 yards from Weitzel's famous signal tower. The rebels are believed to be preparing to make a target of this tower. The battery is about completed. It mounts four guns.

Quiet still prevails in both armies, interrupted for a moment last evening by a little firing on the Petersburg front.

The rebel battery under command of Howlett, which has proved so annoying to the men engaged in cutting the Dutch Gap canal on the south side of the James river, has been effectually silenced and the work will soon be completed, as it is being pushed forward vigorously.

The *Herald's* 9th corps special says: Loud explosions in the direction of Petersburg yesterday gave rise to a report that the rebels were blowing up storehouses on the railroad preparatory to the abandonment of the city.

The *Herald's* 10th corps correspondent says: The enemy continue laboring on a line of works on the south bank of the James river, commencing at Cox's Ferry and running to Hamlet horse battery. These works have occupied large working parties for three months. A number of heavy guns have been removed from Howlett's battery and placed on a heavy redoubt to the left of this line.

NEW YORK, Friday, Oct. 21.—A letter from Gen. Butler's headquarters to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* contains a long statement of rebel atrocities and murders committed on Union soldiers, the facts being gathered from exchanged Union officers and surgeons. The latter states: According to the accounts of several officers and surgeons, the conduct of a portion of the rebel troops subsequent to the engagement at Saltville was utterly lawless and brutal.

In two field hospitals near the scene of the battle were 23 wounded negroes of the 1st Colored Cavalry—15 in one and 8 in the other—of whom all but three of them were murdered in cold blood by the rebel soldiers, and these fiends in human form boasted, while doing this hellish deed, that they had been engaged in the same work all day. They claimed to have burned 125 colored soldiers, of whom nearly all must have been slaughtered in the same way, as it is said scarcely a dozen were killed in the battle.

FROM MOBILE.

A Mobile Bay letter says that the upper fleet can approach within two miles of the city. There is said to be considerable scurvy among our troops at Fort Morgan and Pensacola.

THE CAPTURED STEAMER ROANOKE.

HALIFAX, Friday, Oct. 21.—The brigantine Mathilda arrived yesterday from Bermuda. She reports that on the 7th, while on the passage from Bermuda to Halifax, she was ordered to heave to by a steamer which proved to be the captured steamer Roanoke. Ninety-five passengers and crew, including six women, were put on his vessel and ordered to Bermuda, where he landed them on Saturday. The Roanoke was afterwards burned.

The fever at St. George's was abating. It still raged badly at Hamilton.

UNION DEMONSTRATION.

There is a great Union demonstration here to-night, procession, banners, transparencies, rockets, etc., with abundant enthusiasm.

BLOCKADE RUNNING.

Blockade running across the Lower Potomac is reviving of late, but the Potomac flotillas are attempting to stop it by the renewed destruction of all boats on the stream.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.

Some six hundred paroled prisoners from Richmond, arrived at Annapolis yesterday. They state that on the day they left Richmond about a thousand of our prisoners took an oath of allegiance to the Confederate States, and went South. They say these men were driven to this as their only relief from absolute starvation. The paroled prisoners were confined in Andersonville, South Carolina.

FROM MEXICO

The steamer Emily B. Sanders, just arrived from New Orleans, brings dates of the 14th. The *Picayune* says Capt. Deakater of the schooner Neptune, informs us that the French took possession of Matamoras on the 25th the town surrendering unconditionally. General Mejia was in command, and everything was quiet when the Neptune sailed.

THE RESULT IN MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 21.—The returns now in show the new constitution adopted by a majority of 300. Some regiments to hear from will probably increase it.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Charleston *Courier* thinks that Sherman is right in turning the inhabitants out of Atlanta as a war measure. It says Hood ought to have done it.

The Columbia, S. C. *Carolinian*, thinks Johnson displayed less generalship than Hood.

The morning papers publish an article from the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 18th advocating the arming of the negroes. It recommends that they be freed and allowed to remain in the Confederate States.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 18th abuses the rebel government for deceiving the people with false hopes concerning Gen. Hood's moves. It announces Gen. Beauregard with Hood.

Major Gen Frank Gardner, ordered to the Trans-Mississippi Department, with headquarters at Liberty, has left for his new command.

The *Dispatch* of the 8th announces that Gen. Bragg, commanding General, with headquarters at Richmond, has been relieved, and goes to take command of an important military post in one of the more Southern States.

The *Examiner* of the 17th has a long article on the utter demoralization of the rebel cavalry. It charges the defeat of Rosser to the bad condition of this arm.

THE POTOMAC BLOCKADE.

The blockade running across the lower Potomac was not long ago extensively resumed, but within a few weeks one of the Potomac flotilla (Yankee,) has destroyed thirty boats found on the Virginia shore, and which had been used in the trade. Recently several runners have been captured.

MARKET MATTERS.

There was a firmer tone to railway speculative shares at the Stock Exchange, with rather more disposition to buy. There was an advance quite generally, and extended throughout the whole list. There were more operations in Erie than any other. Stocks were firmer at the last Board. Western road stocks all improved. State stocks dull and lower. Railroad bonds quiet.

A variable, sluggish market, without a spasm of activity, is generally looked for on the Stock Exchange pending the Presidential election.

The gold market was quiet, steady and uniform during the morning, with only a moderate business and slight fluctuations. It opened at 208, and closed in the afternoon at 209.

Wall street does not give full credence to the news from Sheridan, and speculators consider it a drawn battle, and act accordingly. There is no change in the money market. The demand for exchange for to morrow's steamer is moderately active.

The last mails from Europe bring circulars announcing the dissolution of the firm of Geo. Peabody & Co.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held this evening, to take action on the decease of Joshua Bates. A series of resolutions were passed in honor of the deceased.

There has been no special change in trade matters since yesterday.

Gold closed at the evening board at 211¼.

☞ For Afternoon Telegraph see Second Page.

New Advertisements.

MEETING.—All members of the South Water Street Protection Draft Association are requested to meet at the Grocer's Exchange, No. 17 Dearborn street, Saturday, 22d inst., at 4½ p. m., to wind up the affairs of the association.
WM. H. TUREMAN, President.

NOTICE.—The members of the "Loyal Draft Association" are hereby notified to meet at the Fifth National Bank, 80 Lasalle street, at 7½ o'clock SATURDAY EVENING, the 22d inst., to hear final report of the Executive Committee.
S. M. MOORE, Chairman Committee.
F. F. FISHER, Secretary.

HAVE YOU BEEN TO
Thos. Hines' Photograph Gallery,
53 South Clark-st., opposite Court House.

IMPERIAL VIGNETTES—A new and beautiful style of Photograph, at EVERITT'S, 151 Lake street. Card Photographs only Two Dollars per dozen. All styles of Photographs at low prices. WM. M. EVERITT, Proprietor. RAY NIAS, Operator.

$16,000.
Sixteen Thousand Dollars to Loan on Real Estate security.
L. W. SMALL,
85 South Water street.

REMOVAL.
BARNUM BRO'S.
Have Removed to
Nos. 3, 5 & 7 LAKE ST., Up-Stairs,
Where we shall do a Wholesale business exclusively. We are now receiving direct from England, France and Germany, a large and extensive stock of TOYS, FANCY GOODS, BASKETS, &c. In domestic goods we have direct from the manufacturers TIN TOYS, NOTIONS, CANES, SLEDS, &c., &c. Dealers in these goods will save money by buying at 3, 5 and 7 LAKE STREET.

NIGHT SCHOOLS—Night Schools for the instruction of males and females will be opened on
Monday Evening, Oct. 24, 1864,
At the following Public School Buildings:
SOUTH DIVISION—Dearborn School, Building on Madison street, between Dearborn and State streets; and the Haven School, Building on Wabash avenue, near 15th street.
WEST DIVISION—Foster School, Building on Union near 12th street, and at the Washington School, building corner of Indiana and Sangamon streets.
NORTH DIVISION—At the Franklin School, building corner Division and Sedgwick streets.
The Schools will be open every night, except Sunday and Saturday of each week, for pupils of both sexes, and will be under the charge of competent teachers. No pupils will be admitted who can attend the Public Schools.
The attention of employers is earnestly called to this matter, and they are urged to grant permission to those in their service to avail themselves of this liberal provision by the Common Council.
J. W. SHEAHAN, E. PRINDIVILLE, JOHN WENTWORTH, } Committee Board of Education.
J. L. PICKARD, Superintendent.

MEDICAL BOOKS.
A large stock for sale at
COBB, PRITCHARD & CO'S,
88 Lake street, Tremont Block.

BLACK DERBY HATS,
Just received per Express, at
T. W. TAYLOR'S,
124 Randolph street.

HOOP SKIRTS
AND CORSETS,
Retailed at Wholesale Prices.
Until after the Presidential Election,
C. H. DeFOREST & CO.,
84 Lake Street,
Will Retail from their immense stock of SKIRTS, CORSETS and HOSIERY, at Wholesale Prices.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.
OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, Room No. 14 Garrett Block, State St., CHICAGO, Ill., October 21, 1864.
Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M. on Monday, the 31st of October, 1864, for the following Subsistence Stores, viz.:
1,400 barrels kiln dried Corn Meal, in strong barrels, [illegible]
[illegible] barrels Kraut.
[illegible] barrels Pickled Cabbage and Onions.
[illegible] barrels Corned Cabbage.
[illegible] bushels Potatoes.
[illegible] gallons Onions, in good barrels.
[illegible] to be put up in strong, tight barrels, samples to be delivered with proposals.
Articles to be delivered, free of drayage, at the Commissary Depot, or such other place in Chicago as may be designated.
Payment to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.
Any or all bids may be rejected.
Blank forms for proposals may be obtained on application at this office. GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Captain and C. S.

ANY GENTLEMAN WHO IS an admirer of the elegant, well-fitted Clothes OF SIMON PURE FABRICS, Made in the most thorough manner, at the LOWEST PRICES for which such an article can be furnished, is invited to call at ELY'S, Woolen Drapery and Tailor, 5 Tremont Block.

NIGHT SCAVENGER—Conrad KUNZ will attend to Cleaning of Privy Vaults, REMOVING OF STABLE MANURE, And offensive matter of all descriptions, at the very lowest rates. Address CHARLES KUNZ, Post Office Box [illegible].

ANY ONE
WISHING
GOOD,
DESIRABLE
WELL MADE
CLOTHING!
IN
ANY STYLE,
EITHER FOR
GENTS' WEAR,
OR FOR
BOYS,
CAN FIND
A WELL SELECTED STOCK
AT
DEGRAFF & POOLE'S,
CORNER OF
State and Randolph Sts.

WASHINGTON
SKATING PARK!
The Washington Skating Park Association having been dissolved, a new Association is being organized and will be formed as soon as sufficient stock is taken to warrant. It is proposed to raise a capital of $5,00, to be divided into 200 shares of $25 each, and each stockholder to be restricted to one share. The Park will be located upon the grounds of the late Washington Skating Park, and in putting up of the building it is proposed to provide in the second story a public room for the accommodation of Church Fairs, Festivals, Lectures, Sabbath school Celebrations, Political Meetings, Elections, &c. The subscription books are opened and may be found at the following places:
G. CHAS. SMITH, 61 South Clark street.
W. S. MONTIMER, 84 Lasalle.
G. T. BEDFORD, 188 South Water street.
D. BUCHANAN, 331 Lake street, Hardenbergh & Williams.
[illegible] DUTTON, 81 Lasalle street.
T. S. FOSTER, [illegible] & Gossage.
G. G. STREET, 31 Lake st., 64 Western R. R.
L. S. BALLENBECK, 43 West Lake Street.
[illegible], Tribune office.
F. W. MARSHALL, 7 and 61 Randolph street.
S. T. WEBSTER, 40 Canal st. Verm. at Central R. R.
J. Y. CUTLER, 101 West Jackson street.
[illegible] STREET, Room 5, Garrett Block.
W. A. ROOT, Root & Cady's Music store.
The public generally, and especially such as are interested in a Skating Park and a building upon the West Side for public purposes, are invited to take stock. There will be a meeting of the subscribers to the stock on Tuesday evening, Oct. 25th, at the old Recorder's Court Room, to complete the organization.

WILLIAM A. BUTTERS & CO.
AUCTIONEERS,
Salesrooms in Portland Block.
NOS. 115, 165 AND 167 DEARBORN-ST.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE.
HOUSEHOLD GOODS, &c., &c.,
AT AUCTION.
On SATURDAY, Oct. 22d, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets.
HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
All the Furniture of a family breaking up housekeeping, Stoves, &c.
CARPETS,
New and Second-Hand.
HARNESSES,
Several Double and Single Harness.
REVOLVER,
A splendid six chambered Revolver, with Polished Oak case, fitted with every requisite.
DOUBLE GUN,
A beautiful English Twist double barrell gun, with set double barrels, rifled to 24 same stock.
FUR LINED COAT,
A heavy English All-Wool Beaver Over-Coat, lined throughout with grey fox skins, worth $ [illegible].
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

STOCK OF LOOKING GLASSES
AT AUCTION.
On SATURDAY, Oct. 22d, at 10 o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington sts.
300 Looking Glasses, in Mahogany, Gilt and Black Walnut and Gilt Frames.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c., &c.,
AT AUCTION.
On MONDAY, Oct. 24th, at 10 o'clock, at Dwelling House 143 Michigan avenue.
We shall sell without reserve, for cash, the entire Furniture of a family relinquishing housekeeping, consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Diningroom and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels, 3 ply and Ingrain Carpets, Crockery and Glassware, Stoves, &c.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

DESIRABLE STOCK OF DRY GOODS,
FURNISHING GOODS,
Yankee Notions, Buck Gloves and Gauntlets, and Boots and Shoes,
On TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Oct. 25th, 26th and 27th, at 9½ o'clock each day.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

ENGINES AND BOILERS
NEW AND SECOND-HAND,
From 10 to 40 Horse Power.
FOR SALE BY
J. C. RICHARDS,
19 WASHINGTON STREET.

CHAMPION SOAP.
All families who wish a CHEAP and RELIABLE Soap should try the
"Champion."
Delivered to any part of the city at Seven Dollars and-a-half per hundred pounds. Orders left at the office will be promptly filled. Agents wanted.
C. COLTON, Agent, 122 Lake street.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A SMALL CAPITAL.—A Confectionery and Fruit Store doing a good business, for sale, with all the stock and furniture, together with Kitchen furniture and two furnished rooms. [illegible] For further particulars inquire on the premises, 134½ State street.

TO LUMBERMEN OR THOSE WANTING
HEAVY HORSES,
May be found at BECKET'S STABLE, on Canal st. A few desirable and heavy teams for sale. A rare opportunity. J. ADAMSON.

New Advertisements.

Rock River Paper Comp'y,
GENERAL WESTERN AGENTS FOR
HURD'S
FLOUR SACKS,
SQUARE BOTTOMS,
WARRANTED THE BEST.
20 Lasalle Street, Chicago.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS!
Hear me for my Cause!
YOU HAVE BEEN PAYING TOO MUCH FOR CLOTHING.
IF YOU SEEK PROOF CALL AT
WESTERN HALL
CLOTHING,
MERCHANT TAILORING
—AND—
Gents' Furnishing Establishment,
72 RANDOLPH STREET.

PAPER
HANGINGS,
Decorations,
BORDERS AND
WINDOW
SHADES.
New Styles and Low Prices.
McGRATH & COLLINGBOURNE,
78 Randolph Street.

FALL TRADE.
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS.
Large and Attractive Stock.
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,
40 and 42 Lake Street,
Have now in Store a very extensive and well assorted stock, embracing the newest and most desirable styles and Fabrics in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the trade generally, all of which will be offered at the lowest prices East or West.
Package buyers will here find a full assortment of desirable Staple Goods at prices to suit.
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,
40 and 42 Lake St.

AMBOLINE,
AMBOLINE,
AMBOLINE,
AMBOLINE,
AMBOLINE,
FOR THE HAIR.
Price, $1 per Box, containing two Bottles.
PREPARED ONLY BY
WARING & CO.,
No. 16 Dey street, New York.
AND SOLD EVERYWHERE.
BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK, 16 Lake street, Wholesale Agents for the State of Illinois.

C. MORGAN, HAVING RESUMED business, would respectfully call the attention of those wanting
CABINET FURNITURE
And CHAIRS to his small but good stock at
No 209 Lake St.
The COUNTRY TRADE supplied with most kinds of FRAME WORK, such as SOFAS, TETE-A-TETES, CHAIRS and TABLES, at the
LOWEST CASH PRICE.

HAIR DYE.
Every man can make his own hair dye for Five Cents a year, and superior to any in use. On the receipt of 25 cents I will send directions for making a splendid Hair Dye. It will not stain the skin, and it will keep its color longer than any in use. I have used it for twenty years. Address
F. H. HARRINGTON, P. O. Drawer 6167, Chicago, Ill.

SALT. SALT.
Coarse, Fine Dairy and Ground Solar Salt, in lots to suit, at LOWEST MARKET RATES, at 120 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.
E. HASKIN.

EYE & EAR
DR. UNDERWOOD, Graduate of Bellevue Medical College and New York Ophthalmic College, operates for Cross Eyes, Cataract, &c., and removes with unerring certainty all Diseases of the Eye and Ear within the reach of human skill. Office No. 134 Randolph street, Chicago.

PORK AND BEEF.
We have in store a few hundred bbls.
MESS, E. O. AND RUMP PORK AND MESS BEEF,
For sale, which we offer in lots at wanted by the trade. UNDERWOOD & CO., 187 South Water street.

Wrought Iron Pipe
AT WHOLESALE,
By R. T. CRANE & BRO.,
102 WEST LAKE STREET.

COOK COUNTY SCRIP
WANTED
BY O. F. GIBBS,
124 South Clark st., (up stairs,) Room No. 5, next door to the Provost Marshal's.

MILLINERY GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At 90 Lake Street.
Just received, and will open on THURSDAY, Oct. 20th, a large and elegant assortment of MILLINERY GOODS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, PATTERN BONNETS, HATS, HEAD-DRESSES, DRESS CAPS, &c.
All of which will be sold at prices regulated by the sales of gold. Call and examine our stock of goods. G. A. CARY'S, 90 Lake street.

CHEROKEE MEDICINES.
[illegible] careful by peruse the column advertisement in another part of this paper [illegible] full information [illegible]. It is sent in a sealed envelope, free of postage.
Address
DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
63 Liberty street, New York.

HAY AND PRESS FOR SALE.
We have 400 tons nice Upland Hay, with Press and Buildings, large and new, Scales, and all necessary implements, on Peoria and Oquawka Railroad. We will sell at a great bargain. [illegible]
PARKER, COLTON & SPRAGUE.

SALT! SALT! On Consignment.
4,000 Sacks Ground Alum Salt,
1,000 Sacks Liverpool Dairy Salt,
2,000 Sacks Turk's Island Salt,
2,000 Bris Saginaw and Onondaga Salt,
2,000 Bris Old Saginaw,
For sale in quantities to suit. Country orders promptly filled.
PARKER, COLTON & SPRAGUE, 197 South Water street.

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1864.

MISSOURI.

We do not willingly find fault with any earnest and honest effort to overthrow the armies of the rebellion, but we must be permitted to say that the progress of affairs in Missouri, since Price entered that State, has not been at all according to the taste of the people. The capture of Glasgow ought never to have been permitted. Now that it has been done, nothing short of the capture or destruction of the rebel horde will meet the just expectations of the public. We have put our trust, from day to day, in the telegrams sent from St. Louis informing us that important movements were on foot to which publicity could not be given. The results, thus far, are by no means satisfactory. Price has marched, absolutely without interruption, three hundred miles northwest unerringly through Missouri. He has reached the geographical centre of the State, and bombarded and captured an important town with its garrison. He has received no punishment except such as has been bestowed by the ineffectual resistance of small detached bodies of troops. He has burned and killed according to his pleasure. His force is daily swelled by large enlistments from the Copperheads of Missouri. He could hardly have done more if there had not been a loyal regiment in the State. He has achieved the only success that has attended his arms since he captured Lexington three years ago. The affair at Glasgow resembles that at Lexington in all its unpalatable features. Let us hope that the end of this marauding has been reached, and that we may have some vigor infused into the campaign which shall partially compensate for the disgrace of the last fortnight.

RECONSTRUCTION.

No party at the South dares openly to advocate the dissolution of the Union. No party at the South dares openly to advocate a return to the Union. So long as this state of things continues, there must be war until the armed forces of the one suppress those of the other. To think of suppressing the military strength of the North, if unitedly put forth, is an absurdity. To suppress the military strength of the rebellion is possible, and inevitable if the war be long enough continued. But the cost is great and sad. Is there any way of avoiding it? We wish to look at the question in all its aspects, candidly and fully.

Can we save the Union through any Unionism which may be created or revived in the hearts of the slaveholding, aristocratic, or rebellious class of the South? If they plunged headlong into a rebellion against a government which had never lifted an unkind finger against them, but which on the contrary was ready to welcome them voluntarily to return to it, now that it has been compelled, in the assertion of its violated supremacy, to visit them with war, bloodshed and devastation? If they would not live in a Union with states which opposed the extension of slavery, will the Union be more congenial to the rebel leaders now that the rebellion itself has abolitionized every Northern State? If we for two years offered them in vain "the Union as it was and Constitution as it is," when they had lost but few lives, but few slaves, and but little money, in defense of the rebellion, will they voluntarily accept both now that they have considerably added to their sacrifices, and have lost all they have in its scrip, its bonds, and its emoluments? Clearly and positively we affirm that it is not from any change in the purpose of the rebel leaders or the aristocratic slaveholding classes of the South, that reconstruction is to come. They are not starving at home or dying in the swamps. Theirs is the glory, not the burdens or the wounds. They wear the shoulder-straps, fill the offices, and feel the pride of triumph when rebel successes are won by the blood of the despised "poor white trash." Jeff Davis and his fellow rebel leaders perjured themselves to inaugurate the rebellion. Its star-de swore to uphold it, and has no power but to do so, till crushed out by superior military force. Will he perjure his soul again, risk his neck, and give away the office that promises to make him the father of a nation for the sake of peace only when military force compels him to do so? What are the slaves he has lost compared with the power and notoriety he has won by the rebellion? What are Lee's slaves compared with his military position? Less than nothing. So with the others of the slaveholding class. They will fight until they are compelled from power and their prestige and influence are destroyed by defeat, or until they triumph in the dissolution of the Union.

Herein lies the folly of the whole Copperhead platform and faith. They propose to pay their addresses to this very class. To ask them what they will have, and to grant it. They repeat the naked lie that this class will come into the "Union as it was, under the Constitution as it is." They demand that those of this class who fill the offices of the new bogus and rebel State Governments, Brown, Letcher, Vance and the like shall be regarded as representing still the "States" of Georgia, Virginia and North Carolina, although under the Constitution of the United States, no man represents, or forms any part of any "State" Government until he has sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, and consequently every State Government in rebel States is lapsed and ended, and its pretended officers are usurpers. Copperheads demand that the lawful representatives of the loyal States shall meet with the unlawful rebellious usurpers of the supposed rebel States in national Convention for the purpose of offering the Union as it was to the only class in the South that never was and never will be satisfied with it. They propose to ask Davis to resign his presidency and Lee his sword for the sake of the Union and Peace—Indecments which Davis and Lee regard only as they do the discarded toys, marbles and bubbles of their boyhood, compared with the gilded vision of their haughty ambition in which they sit as the founders of a new Republic. The reliance upon the Unionism of the rebel leaders, which the Copperheads pretend to feel, does not even deceive themselves. They know that negotiation with the rebel chiefs must lead to rebel independence.

SHERIDAN'S CAVALRY.

Gen. Sheridan has introduced a new feature in the art of war, and a new way to make his cavalry useful in actual battle, as well as before and after the grapple of infantry and artillery. The battles of Winchester and Fisher's Hill, if we may credit the published accounts, were won principally by cavalry charges made at the proper time and place, while the contest was at its height. The success which was achieved in the battle of Monday, appears to have been due in a great degree to the adroit and vigorous handling of the cavalry.

Gen. Sheridan is a cavalry officer—the first of that corps, we believe, who has risen to the command of an army. He has brought to the new situation which he has placed a perfect knowledge of the capabilities of the cavalry arm, and has thus not only introduced an element which the enemy have been unprepared to meet, but has economized his whole fighting force to the last man and the last animal. He does not send his mounted troopers miles away, to slash the enemy's supply trains and ambulances, nor does he hold them back till the fights over, to harass the enemy's retreat or cover his own. He puts them into the thickest of the fray, and fights them as Napoleon did. It is well known that that great chieftain found the great difficulty in making his cavalry fight at all, and it is related that in his first Italian campaign he was compelled to place a battery in their rear before he could induce them to ride upon the enemy. When he had once taught them how to fight he made them a terror to all Europe. Sheridan had made his horsemen a terror to the rebels before he was assigned to an independent command, but it was in the old fashion of bridge burning raids. He has now given them a new sensation, which is even more unpleasant.

An Interesting Relic.

A Hint is sent us by the *Massachusetts Spy, Bells and Boston News Letter*, of August 25, 1768. It is a curious specimen of literature, and deserves a first-rate notice. Considering that almost all the structures standing a hundred years ago have given place to others,—over and over again, some of them,—we wonder this paper should have lived so long. Probably it is a genuine reflection of the period in which it was printed. It contains no private scandal, no party disputes, no ecclesiastical quarrels; but all is as serene as our prairies in June. We admire the simplicity of a people whose tastes was satisfied with such a paper, printed once a week. In looking over its well filled columns of advertisements, we are struck with the fact that the names of the streets have all been changed since this sheet was printed. King street, Queen street, Marlborough street, Newbury street, Fish street, School-House lane, Seven-Star lane, etc., where then was conducted most of the business of the town, have long since been erased from the map of Boston. The system of numbering the houses had not yet been introduced, and a goodly list of the street localities of the advertisers, gives positive way necessary. Thus Nathaniel Langdon, who offers a large assortment of goods, goes on to say, "which goods are sold at his shop at the upper end of Union street, near the mill bridge, right opposite Mr. Bovey's the tinman, near to Dunces Barrett's." Another's goods are to be sold "between the White Horse and the sign of the Lamb." "Opposite the Heart and Crown," "near the Bunch of Grapes," "next door to the late John Phillips, Esq.," "at his shop opposite the Conduit," "near the drawbridge," "at his store in King street, lately in the possession of Benjamin Hallowell, Esq.," —were quaintly and exactly described, no doubt!

The first page is taken up by "His Excellency Francis Bernard, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief in and over His Majesty's province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New England, and Vice Admiral of the forces," in a proclamation regulating trade with the Eastern Indians. "Tradesmen may sell rum in moderate quantities and with prudence," but any other person selling rum, brandy, or strong liquors to the Indians was to be dealt with according to law—fifty pounds fine and three months imprisonment. These were the good old colony times, when we lived under the king; but it looks oddly enough now to see the big line "God save the King" and the pompous "Given in the fourth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George III., by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c."

John Hancock, as executor of the estate of Thomas Hancock, has an advertisement much in the usual form, for persons indebted to make payment, &c., and he adds: "N. B.—John Hancock continues the business at the store lately improved by the deceased, where is to be sold a general assortment of English goods." Near this announcement of him who twelve years afterwards put his hand to the document declaring that all men were created free and equal, we find the following:

"To be sold reasonably, a stout able bodied negro man, about thirty years of age, lately imported from Jamaica, and from a boy has been used to plantation work, and is fit for husbandry of any other kind. Also had the small pox and measles, and sold for want of cassey. Inquire of John Erving, esq., living down in Wing's Lane, who has also to dispose of choice Jamaica rum and sugar.

Richard Billings, on the other hand, will give a good price "for a likely negro boy, from 16 to 20 years of age, if he can be well recommended."

There must have been a prevailing dread of the small pox, for Elizabeth Draper, advertising for boarders, says "No person has had the small-pox in the house." So, too, an importer of upholsterer's goods, attaches to his advertisement "N. B. The goods were not opened until the 14th of this instant, August, so that there can be no danger of the small pox." William Greenleaf notifies his customers "that he is returned from Watertown, where he carryed on his business during the small pox being in town."

It was a pretty way of announcing changes in the days of announcing marriages—nothing of the commercial "no cards, no cake" style now in vogue—but something which made the matrimonial news worth the reading. Here is a specimen:

Last Tuesday evening GREGORY TOWNSEND, Esq., of Louisburg, was married to Miss LUCRETIA RICHMAN, of this town; a couple very happy in each other, and a numerous circle of friends and acquaintance to enhance the happiness of the circle of their acquaintance.

The show business must have been slim. There is one advertisement headed with a frightful cut, "Just arrived from South Carolina, and to be seen at Mrs. Milliken's, at the sign of the Tree Mason's Arms, (formerly the Green Dragon Tavern) at the North End, a WHITE NEGRO BOY, about nine years old, born in the same town where his father and mother both black, his wool quite white, his eyes and nose most wonderful to see—price half a pistareen. Young boys or girls not exceeding thirteen years, may see him for 6 coppers."

We grumble a good deal at the high price of tea even now days, but we are comfortable when our forefathers had to pay for the luxury, given in peaceful times, Jolley Allen, who has just imported a cargo from London, offers at wholesale or retail, "cheap for cash," "the very best Hyson tea, at £10 O. T. per pound, and another sort very little inferior at £8 per pound." "The best sort of London Bohea Tea is offered at 9s. 6d., by the single pound, and to licensed persons by the chest, at 4s O. T. per pound" Women's calimanco shoes were sold at 3s., O. T. per pair, and choice cotton wool at 18d., by Barnabas Deane. Spruce Beer was certainly cheap enough, for Samuel Blackden "at his brewhouse near the South Battery, has to sell the very best of Spruce Beer, at 4s. sterling per barrel."

The printers appeared to have had their hands full of business. "Enquire of the printers," is affixed to all the advertisements of houses and horses for sale or to let, and persons wanting employment.

The editing of the *News Letter* was not much of a job, for all its reading matter would not fill a column of the newspapers of to day. The latest date from New York is the 15th of August. A ship had arrived there in which came passenger ANDREW ELLIOT, Esq., who is appointed Collector of His Majesty's Customs in this Province, in the room of the Hon. Archibald Kennedy: Esq., deceased." There is an account of an Indian massacre, where "Mr. Peter Loudon, Mr. Miller killed and scalped the master, Mr. Brown, and nine scholars." Two of the children there murdered "belonged to an unhappy man, who had four others carried off by the savages last war." There is likewise an item from Charleston:

CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, Aug. 1.

Several parties of the Cherokees, that went out against the Creeks and Choctaws, have returned, and have brought in both scalps and prisoners from the Shawnees, Twightwies, &c.

The "high wind" business appears to have called out the only thing that looks like an editorial, and with that we close our extracts:

A letter from Jamaica mentions, that in a late hurricane at that island, the Council Chamber, in Kingston, a motion was made and approved, to prepare a memorial to the British Parliament, setting forth that in the present declining state of the sugar islands nothing could tend more effectually to restore the West India trade from ruin than putting a stop to the further distillation of rum in the British colonies of North America, commonly called New England Rum; which, together with the large quantities imported from Holland, is, and has been for some years, a great detriment to the trade, as to threaten a total dissolution of the whole trade.

Northwestern Sorghum Convention.

Our readers who are interested in the cultivation of the Chinese and other sugar canes, should remember that the Northwestern Sorghum Convention will commence its sessions in Rockford, Illinois, on the 26th inst., and will continue for three days. It is hoped that this will prove the largest and most successful demonstration of the sugar and syrup interest ever made in the Northwest. Let all who have the products of their cultivation on hand, bring them to this exhibition. All who have machinery, &c., which is of interest to cane growers and manufacturers, should come and bring it with them.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Seventeen Republican Congressmen Elected.

The following is a correct list of Congressmen elected in Pennsylvania, Oct 11, 1864.

Myer Strouse will be run pretty hard by the soldiers' vote, but it is almost too much to hope for his defeat.

Coffroth's majority will also be run down by the soldiers, but it is scarcely possible to defeat him.

Dist.
I.—Samuel J. Randall, Dep.
II.—Charles O'Neill, Union.
III.—Leonard Myers, Union.
IV.—William D. Kelley, Union.
V.—M. Russell Thayer, Union.
VI.—Markham Boyer, Dep.
VII.—John M. Broomall, Union.
VIII.—Sydenham B. Ancona, Dep.
IX.—Thaddeus Stevens, Union.
X.—Myer Strouse, Dep.
XI.—Philip Johns, Dep.
XII.—Winthrop W. Ketcham, Union.
XIII.—Ulysses Mercur, Union.
XIV.—George F. Miller, Union.
XV.—Adam J. Glossbrenner, Dep.
XVI.—Alexander H. Coffroth, Dep.
XVII.—Abraham A. Barker, Union.
XVIII.—Stephen F. Wilson, Union.
XIX.—Edward McPherson, Union.
XX.—Charles V. Culver, Union.
XXI.—Philip Johns, Dep.
XXII.—James K. Moorhead, Union.
XXIII.—John Allison, Union.
XXIV.—George V. Lawrence, Union.
*Members of the present Congress.

RECAPITULATION—National Union, 17; Copperheads, 7. A Union gain of 5.

The Republicans will have a majority or six or seven in the State Senate, a gain of five or six, and they will have a majority of seventy-five or twenty-six in the House of Representatives, being a gain of eighteen or nineteen. On the joint ballot in the Legislature they will have at least twenty-nine majority.

☞ On Tuesday, the day of the elections in Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, the rebels fixing out a large placard at a point in their outer works before Richmond, inscribed "Vote for McClellan," and fired a blank cartridge to call attention to it. It got attention speedily—good Union attention. A concentrated discharge of shotted guns from the parapet, breastwork, McClellan canvasers and all into disorder. The Chicago Platform and its candidates will go up in just that way on the blessed 8th proximo. Speed the day!

☞ A grand mass meeting of the people of Rock and adjoining counties will be held in the city of Janesville, Wis., on Wednesday, Oct. 26, when Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Gov. Lewis and Senators Howe and Doolittle will certainly be present. Govs. Brough and Morton, Ex-Gov. Sandall and Ex-Gov. Salomon have also been invited. It is intended to make this one of the grandest rallies Wisconsin ever saw.

☞ Generals Logan and Hapale will address the citizens of Jefferson county, at Mount Vernon, on Tuesday, the 25th instant. This is an extra appointment, not included in their appointments hitherto published.

☞ A mass meeting of the citizens of Kendall and the adjoining counties will be held at Plano, on Tuesday, November 1st, which will be addressed by Hon. S. W. Moulton, Hon. B. C. Cook, and Gen. A. C. Fuller.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ILLINOIS.

Great Mass Meetings at Mattoon and Peoria.

THE PROSPECT IN THE CENTRAL COUNTIES, &c., &c.

A Grand Field Day at Mattoon—Gen. John A. Logan's Speech.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MATTOON, Wednesday, Oct. 19.

VIA CENTRALIA, Thursday, Oct. 20.

An appointment was made some time since by the State Central Committee for Major General John A. Logan to address the citizens of Coles county, at this place, upon the current topics of the day. Gen. Logan appeared here this afternoon, in accordance with appointment, and delivered one of his spirited and soul stirring speeches to one of the largest open air audiences ever congregated in the Southern part of this State. There were five or six thousand present. It had previously been said that Coles county, the vicinity of the late cruel murders by Copperheads, was alive with snakes of all sorts, and that a loyal citizen dare not come here; but I am happy to contradict all such slanderous stories. By turning out almost en masse at Charleston yesterday to hear Gen. Palmer, and by a grand demonstration for the Union to-day and to hear Gen. Logan at Mattoon, the lie has been given to-traitors of this loyal vicinity. At an early hour this forenoon crowds of country people began to flock in. They came in wagons with music and banners, and upon horseback, and upon foot, men, women and children, large and small, until Mattoon presented the appearance of a large and populous city. It is a lively and enterprising town. There was a plentiful sprinkling of blue coats in the crowd. The principal banners had the following inscriptions:

"Nothing for Lincoln and Ogleby."
"Illinois for Old Abe."
"The Seventeenth District for Brownell."
"Coles county for the Union."

In the procession, which was over two miles in length, were displayed numerous significant badges and transparencies, old Stars and Stripes, and people of both sexes dressed in emblematical colors. From the western portion of the county came about 100 wagons, filled with people, led in line by thirty four young ladies and their accompanying gallants, on horseback, wearing red, white and blue sashes, while the red, white and blue skirts, forming quite a picturesque feature in the procession. The 63d Illinois regiment, which is in barracks near here, added to the beauty and interest of the scene. From the region east of here, as far as Terre Haute, came over the railroad, twelve passenger coaches, full of men, women and children, to join in the festivities of the occasion. The citizens of Mattoon, also, turned out in great strength.

The train from Alton was late this afternoon, and Gen. Logan did not reach here until nearly 2 p. m., but lost no time in appearing before his audience. He was received by a Major General's salute and music. He was accompanied to the speaker's stand by Judge Herris and the Mayor of the city, the Marshal of the day, the Lambard brothers, and other distinguished men. And received by the assembled thousands with three hearty rousing cheers. Around the stand were draped the National colors and pertinent mottoes appeared.

The ceremonies were opened by singing, as they can only sing of patriotic airs, "We'll Rally Round the Flag," in which the entire audience participated, rendering the chorus with fine effect.

After this, Gen. John A. Logan was introduced by Judge Herris, and proceeded to make one of the strongest speeches he has ever delivered. He was cheered to the echo, and roundly applauded whenever he touched a responsive chord in the hearts of the people, and that was once or twice. It is not necessary to report his speech. It was, however, a scathing rebuke to the traitors who had tried to break up our Government; an anathema of withering effect upon Buchanan and his villainous Cabinet; a thrilling entertainment from a patriot for all to stand by our country in its troubles, in disregard of party or party ties.

Gen. Logan properly stigmatized the originators of the Chicago McClellan platform as of the same class forming old Buchanan's cabinet, which left the Treasury bankrupt, the arsenals robbed, the navy scattered, and Indians, and Josh Allen and others of Illinois, had been plowing with the treason plow, until the ground was thoroughly inoculated with treason themselves. He also entered into a full exposition of the product of the Chicago Harvest Home in an abortion called a Democratic platform. All his remarks were listened to with attention, and the utmost harmony characterized the entire proceedings of the day.

It has been a proud triumph for Union in Coles county, and if she does not in November roll up an increase majority for Lincoln and Johnson all present auguries may be set down as false and deceptive. There was no sale and slinging to close the afternoon's exercises, and the Union people dispersed to their homes with cheers for Logan, Lincoln and Johnson, and our army and navy.

In the evening there was a torch-light procession by the Wide Awakes, which was large and creditable to its getters-up. The large meeting house of the Pennsylvania Home was addressed by Major General John M. Palmer, in a speech of mark-d ability. General Palmer had the largest house in town, a strong, effective argument, retaining the attention of the audience over two hours. He was followed by Hon. S. W. Moulton, and others. In short, a second meeting was held at the Christian church, and a third filled the Presbyterian church, both to their utmost capacity, where Gov. Oglesby, Maj. Gen. Hull, of Massachusetts, addressed these meetings.

The meetings at different places in the city were kept up to a late hour, and were characterized by attention to the arguments of the speakers and great enthusiasm.

Conclusion of Wednesday's Proceedings—Fine Speech of Gov. Yates—Procession—Judge Kellogg's Speech.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PEORIA, Ill., Thursday, Oct. 20.

The grand White mass procession last night was considerably larger than I telegraphed you. Over four thousand Chinese lanterns and a large number of torches were used. It was a very Feast of Lanterns as our celestial neighbors would call it. During the march some of the Copperheads assailed the procession with stones, and several of the torch bearers were seriously injured. Rev. Mr. Smithson, one of the drafted Copperhead patriots of an adjoining county, was yesterday confined in the county jail for attempting to kill a Union man.

The speakers last evening were Hon. E. C. Ingersoll and Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, the efforts of these gentlemen were able, manly and convincing, and exactly met the views of the large audience in attendance. They were frequently interrupted by applause. At the Peoria House Governor Yates was honored with an excellent serenade, and made graceful acknowledgment therefor. It was a day long to be remembered in Peoria, a demonstration which has gladdened the hearts and will renew the efforts of Union men and strike terror to the Copperheads everywhere in this vicinity.

The following is the brief notes I have taken of Judge Wm. Pitt Kellogg's speech yesterday and which I was unable to transmit last night because of the pre-occupation of the wires.

After tracing the history of the formation of the present system of Government, and referring to the numberless blessings it had conferred upon the country, Judge Kellogg said that there was a terror in the word, secession which our fathers had erected, which threatened to disrupt this Union, and that terror was the destruction of the Democracy.

The hour to-day presented that question for solution, and upon the desurrection of that institution depended the permanent existence of the Government. The loyal people from a patriot for all to stand by our country in its troubles, in disregard of party or party ties.

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The Excelsior Vote.

[From the Vicksburg Herald, Oct. 11.]

At a vote taken on last Sunday in the 194th regiment Illinois volunteers, "the Excelsior regiment" of the old 3d division, 17th army corps, and a regiment which represents one of the finest organizations of Illinois troops, the following was the result:

Whole number of votes cast	818
For Lincoln	811
For Gen. B. McClellan	2

☞ A good joke is told at the expense of the Avoca Democracy of Miami county, Ind. They regarded their Senatorial district as perfectly safe, counting on the large majority of 1863, and desiring to aid their friends in Cass, they sent some one hundred and fifty of their voters to assist in carrying that doubtful district. The consequence was that a Union Senator was elected in the Miami district, and the rousing Union majority in Howard county saved a Union Senator in the Cass district. We rather guess that a worse disappointed set of Yankees never practiced pipe-playing since elections were invented.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

Later from Gen. Sheridan's Great Triumph.

ANOTHER ALARM AT MEMPHIS.

Important from Arkansas.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The *Herald's* correspondent gives the following account of Sheridan's last victory: It was moonlight, and all around was the stillness usual to that hour. While this stillness was prevailing, the enemy has generally moved a heavy column of troops behind the hills on the south west side of Cedar Creek and directly in front of the positions occupied by our extreme pickets, at a given signal, as we afterwards learned, the enemy advanced rapidly in solid columns of regiments. Our pickets were charged, some of them captured, and some driven in haste before they had time to discharge their muskets. In fact, what the pickets did come on the enemy came in so soon after, and so close to them—that it was nearly a tie which party first warned the slumbering camp of our army of the danger near at hand.

Having driven or captured our pickets on the left of the line of the infantry, the enemy charged across Cedar Creek at the ford, and very soon after on the bridge over said stream, and reached this side of the hill and the breastworks occupied by Thorburn's division of the 6th army corps (Crooke's). The rebels hesitated not, but pressed on over all barriers, completely surprising and in a measure stampeding the whole brigade of previous one, and what is to follow in that direction is looked for with much alarm.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the closing sales of Gold, Oct. 21, 1864, as received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., Commission Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 24 Clark street, Chicago:

1st Board.	2d Board.
$1,000	$5,000
224	224
224	224
224	224

Who is Mrs. S. A. Allen?

MRS. S. A. ALLEN

TO WEBSTERS

CHANGE OF TIME.

WHO MINTS A CHILD

CLOTHING.

PIG IRON.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SAWYER BROS.

GREGG & HUGHES

Premium Certificates.

Greenbacks are Good

Robeck's are Better.

ROBECK'S BITTERS.

Marshal's Sale.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S

Proposals.

1,000 MULES WANTED.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S

DR. EASTERBROOK'S

AMERICAN LINIMENT.

ROGERS & CO.

Coal and Pig Iron Merchants,

BRANT'S

INDIAN

PULMONARY BALSAM

BRANT'S

INDIAN

PURIFYING EXTRACT

BRANT'S

BRAZONIA

BRANT'S

INDIAN

MAGIC GARGLE

DR. EASTERLY'S

IODINE AND SARSAPARILLA

CHERRY MADRONA

STOMACH BITTERS

CAUTION.

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1864.

THE CITY.

Mail Weights of Metropolitan Mail.